United States Court of Appeals
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

Filed April 13, 2001

No. 99-1433

Slinger Drainage, Inc., Petitioner

v.

Environmental Protection Agency, Respondent

On Petitioner's Petition for Rehearing

 ${\tt Before:}\ {\tt Edwards},\ {\tt Chief\ Judge},\ {\tt Sentelle}\ {\tt and\ Randolph},\ {\tt Circuit\ Judges.}$

ORDER

Upon consideration of petitioner's petition for rehearing, it is

 $\,$ ORDERED that the petition be denied for the reasons stated in the attached memorandum.

Per Curiam

FOR THE COURT:

Mark J. Langer, Clerk

MEMORANDUM

Slinger Drainage, Inc.'s petition for rehearing is meritless. Petitioner claims that our published decision in this case, Slinger Drainage, Inc. v. EPA, 237 F.3d 681 (D.C. Cir. 2001), is inconsistent with the court's decision in United States v. Carver, 671 F.2d 577 (D.C. Cir. 1982). This claim is misguided. Carver involved our consideration of Fed. R. Crim. P. 6(g), which states that "no grand jury may serve more than 18 months." We held that this provision should be interpreted in light of Fed. R. Crim. P. 45(a), which requires that "[i]n computing any period of time the day of the act or event from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included." Carver did not address the situation presented here—a statutory judicial review provision in which Congress has mandated a particular method of counting.

Petitioner also points to this court's disposition in National Federation of Federal Employees, Local 1300 v. Federal Labor Relations Authority, No. 85-1541 (D.C. Cir. Nov. 6, 1985) ("NFFE"), as grounds for rehearing. The court's unpublished order in NFFE merely states that "Appellant filed a timely petition for review. See Fed. R. App. P. 26 (a)." Obviously, this provides no basis for rehearing. More importantly, however, under D.C. Cir. R. 28(c), "[u]npublished orders or judgments of this court ... are not to be cited as precedent." Accordingly, the judgment in NFFE is not binding precedent.